DAILY CONFEDERATE.

A. M. GORMAN & Co., Propr'rs.

DAILY EDITION, for 6 months.....$15
" " " 3 " 9
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TRI-WEEKLY, " 6 " 10
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WEEKLY EDITION, " 6 " 5
No subscriptions received on any other terms than the above, nor for a longer or shorter period.

A Curious Document.

[From the New York Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register.]

[The following singular essay on the conduct of soldiers in the field and under fire, the unreasonableness of fear and the best way to prevent panics, was picked up by a newspaper correspondent on one of the battle-fields near Kenesaw Mountain, in Georgia. It was written by a well known Southern clergyman.]

Valuable Suggestions Addressed to Soldiers of the Confederate States.

BY REV. A. B. LONGSTREET, LL. D.

I do not know that the attempt has ever been made to improve soldiers by an address to their reason and understanding. I propose to try this experiment, beginning with the new recruits.

It has grown into a proverb that "one hundred regulars will whip four hundred raw troops."

The history of all wars proves this to be substantially true. And yet, the hundred and four hundred men are made up of the same material. How happens it that there is such a disparity between them? Can mere drilling make one man bolder than another? Impossible; as is proved by the fact that when brought into battle the first time they are all alike—all equally alarmed and all equally apt to run. But the regulars soon become accustomed to battle, and nothing gives us alarm to which we are accustomed. They soon discover too, that the roar of cannon and the bursting of bombs, which terrify them so much in the first battle, are the most harmless of all implements of warfare brought into the field. They are better than raw troops, simply because they have got over the fears of raw troops. If, therefore, it were possible for new recruits to engage in their first battle with the coolness and self-possession of veterans, they would be equal to veterans. Is this impossible? Certainly not; for most of the troops with which Bonaparte fought the battle of Waterloo were new levies, and they fought as gallantly as the best on the field. This they did from the confidence in their general. They doubtless felt all the alarms common to troops engaging in battle for the first time, but they did not yield to their fears. And to this point it seems to me any raw troops may bring themselves by the force of reason alone, especially when assisted a little by experienced officers. Let each man go into the battle-field with this train of reflections: "I shall be frightened of course. At what? Why at the danger to which my life is exposed. Well, now, what is really the extent of the danger? In the most sanguinary battle, not one fifth of the combatants are killed or wounded. The chances are, therefore, five to one that I shall not be hurt. The proportion of the slightly and recoverably wounded is as five is to one. The chances are, therefore, five to one, that if touched at all, I shall not be mortally wounded. The cannon are the common engines which unnerve men. Now, of the whole number of killed in battle, not more than one in one hundred are killed by cannon.* A hundred to one, therefore, that those noisy bellowers do not hurt me. The alternative is presented to me to stand my ground in spite of my fears, or to run. Now, in which is the most danger? Why, surely in running, for, as a general rule, of a given number more men are killed in flight than in fight. While I stand my ground I am all the time destroying, weakening and disheartening the enemy, and encouraging my companions in arms. Victory, therefore, is likely to insure my safety. But in running I may be killed by the very men whom I would have disabled had I stood firm. I weaken our forces, thrown the battle upon a reduced number, expose them to increased labors and losses, become then an object of their hatred and contempt, dispirit them and invigorate the foe, not only for this battle but for all future battles. The regulars show that they lose their terrors when we become [illegible] how am I ever to become [illegible] by running? If I save my [illegible] by it, I increase the danger of being made prisoner a hundred-fold. Fear, or no fear, then, I will fight as long as the regulars fight."

Now in all this I put love of country, Yankee insolence and brutality entirely out of the question; for with panic-stricken troops, carrying in their bosoms no antidote for their fears or moral remedy for their natural defeats, these considerations are utterly worthless, as has been most lamentably proven in our last great battle. The remedy is found in the foregoing train of reflections. They cannot make brave men of cowards—they cannot prevent fears on the battle-field; but they surely ought to make the coward and the timid fight manfully in spite of their infirmities. Officers should impress them on the minds of their new recruits; and as such men fight well under a general in whom they have confidence, they should always, if practicable, be attached to the brigade, division, or corps in whose generals they have the most confidence. Lord Wellington is reported to have said that by nature he was a great coward; but that his pride of character, self respect and love of country predominated over his fears. The consequence was that he became the hero of heroes. I see no reason why every soldier in the Confederate army might not become a hero upon the same principle.

I am aware of the military dogma that men, to become good soldiers, must first become mere machines. If this be true then, it were better for us, (policy aside) to make up our armies of stout, able bodied negroes, inured to toil, than of their high-minded, chivalrous, but more feeble masters. At the opening of the war our armies were composed mainly of troops of the latter class—men of science, men of wealth, men of the learned professions, congressmen, legislators, professors and students—all accustomed to a life of comparative ease. There was little drilling of them, or time for drilling them, before they were engaged in a series of battles. The conscript laws filled our ranks with men from all grades of society, and of all descriptions of character—in the main, hard-working, strong-muscled, able bodied men, accustomed to hard living, and constant fatigue. They have been long in the machine factory, long enough to have every attribute of humanity drilled out of them. Has this class proved themselves to be better soldiers that the other? Have they fought better? Have they gained any more victories? Have they endured any more hardships, and with more patience? Let the advocates of machinery answer these questions.

The dogma which I have been considering is not only false, but is in the highest degree mischievous. If scientific war be but a conflict of muscles, it necessarily follows that the power which has the greatest number of machines must in the end be victorious. How is it possible for nine millions of population—six, we may say—to bring into the field as many men as can twenty-three millions? And yet we seem to be trying the hopeless experiment. Every body is to be called to arms. In reason's name I ask why? We have plenty of men enrolled to whip all the Yankees in the field at this time, if our men will but fight as they did at the beginning of the war! Did we lose the battle of Mission Ridge from want of men? No, but from derangemet of our machinery. And why should that defeat run us all crazy? I see nothing alarming in it. One of the bitter fruits of the dogma in question, is that officers who subscribed to it will take no pains to inspire their men with courage, self-confidence and high-toned patriotism, but will treat them pretty much as they would so many prize-fighters. Away with the false, demoralizing dogma! Soldiers, you are moral agents; do for yourselves, then, what I would do for you, if I could. Nerve yourselves up by your own mental energies to deeds of noble daring and unflinching valor, though your enemy be three to your one.

*I state this upon the authority of a Brigadier General of many battles, who has turned his attention to this matter on the field.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

List of Casualties

IN 6TH NORTH CAROLINA REGIMENT BATTLE OF WINCHESTER, VA., SEPT. 19, '64.

HEAD'QRS 6TH N. C. TROOPS, Strasburg, Va., Sept. 21st, 1864.

Field and Staff.—Wounded—Adjutant C Mebane, slightly.

Company A.—Wounded: D Z Hardin, Lieutenant commanding, slightly in head; C J O Presnell, severely in body; Wm Ross, in leg, slight; Thomas A Seals, severely in arm and body; John Langley, severely in leg.

Company B.—Wounded: P M Gooch, severely in back, and left in the hands of the enemy.

Company C.—Wounded: J N Holloway, severely in side; J T Hutchins, severely in face; W D Blalock, slightly in hand. Missing: J M Peck and Wm Chambler.

Company D.—Killed: Edward Powell, Thomas Williams. Wounded: Wm A Bailey, severely in thigh; T E Casusby slightly in shoulder; L L Kale, slightly in knee. Missing: Noah Weaver G W Lawson.

Company E.—Wounded: Ensign T R Wiseman, severely in knee; Sergeant Jos Jerrell, slightly in side; Sergeant J A McGee, slightly; Wm Sellers, in hand. Missing: B Sparks.

Company F.—Killed: Robert Evans. Wounded: Sergeant T R Faucette, mortally, in body; Shelby H Dixon, severely in head; Squire McCollum, severely in foot.

Company G.—Wounded; Sergeant J B McNeely, severely in shoulder; C R Morgan, in both legs; J P Thompson, in leg; James Poole, in thigh slightly; K P Miller, in arm severely. Missing: C J Lipe.

Company H.—Wounded: R S Stubblefield, in side severely; James Ralerson, in thigh; J Hufferns, in face.

Company I.—Wounded: Jos M Shipps, mortally in head; A F Morris, severely in leg, (left in the hands of the enemy;) Jackson Page, in head slightly; W Upchurch, in thigh slightly. Missing: J W Young, C E Beavers.

Company K.—Wounded: Wm Hurdle, severely in shoulder and neck, and left in the hands of the enemy.

By command of Major R. W. YORK,
D. C. GUNTER, Lt. and Acting Adj.
North Carolina papers please copy.

NEWSPAPER EXPENSES.—The Richmond *Enquirer* paid the Southern Express Company a few days ago $3,216 90 for carrying 91 bundles of paper from Raleigh to Richmond. The paper itself probably cost near $20,000. In ordinary times $1,000 would have more than paid for the paper and freight.

The new English type which we have ordered and in which we hope soon to dress the *Observer* will cost us at least $11,000. In ordinary times $450 would have paid for it.

The above furnishes some slight idea of the cost of publishing newspapers. With such high prices for printing material, it is evident that an increase of price must be resorted to by Publishers, in order to continue the publication of their papers.

THE DAILY CONFEDERATE.

OLD SERIES, VOL. V. } RALEIGH, N. C. FRIDAY, SEPT'R 30, 1864. VOL. I—No. 210.

Valuable Lands for Sale.

Jonathan L. Carson and others—*Ex parte.*

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the county of McDowell, made at Fall Term, 1864, in the above entitled cause, the undersigned, Clerk and Master, will expose to public sale at the Court-House door in MARION, McDOWELL COUNTY, N. C., on SATURDAY, the 5th day of NOVEMBER next, a very desirable

PLANTATION,

known as the McEntire place, lying on the North Fork of the Catawba River, containing Seven Hundred and Twenty-Five Acres, about one hundred and twenty-five acres of which is good bottom, and the balance well timbered upland.—Owing to the proximity of this place to the mountains, although only six miles from Marion, it is considered one of the best Stock Farms in the county.

The purchaser will be required to give Bond and good security, payable twelve months from date in Specie or Current Bank Notes for the purchase money. For any further information about the property, call on or address Col. J. L. or JNO. CARSON, at Marion, N. C.

C. L. S. CORPENING, C. M. E.
Marion, Sept. 30, 1864.—d6t

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C., SEPTEMBER 28th, 1864.

THE following extract of a law of Congress entitled "An Act to organize forces to serve during the war," is published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

* * * * * * *

SEC. 8. That hereafter the duties of Provost and Hospital Guards and Clerks, of Clerks, Guards, Agents, Employees or Laborers in the Commissary and Quartermaster Departments, in the Ordnance Department, and Clerks and Employees of Navy Agents, as also in the execution of the Enrollment Acts, and all similar duties, shall be performed by persons who are within the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, and who, by the reports of a Board of Army Surgeons, shall be reported as unable to perform active service in the field, but capable of performing some of the above named duties, as far as practicable, the President specifying which and when those persons shall have been assigned to those duties, shall detail or assign to their performance such bodies of troops or individuals, required to be employed under the Fifth Section of this Act, as may be needed for the discharge of such duties; *Provided*, that persons between the ages of seventeen and eighteen shall not be assigned to these duties; *Provided further*, that nothing contained in this Act shall be so construed as to prevent the President from detailing Artisans, Mechanics, or persons of scientific skill, to perform indispensible duties in the Departments or Bureaus herein mentioned.

SEC. 9. That any Quartermaster or Assistant Quartermaster, Commissary or Assistant Commissary (other than those serving with Regiments and Brigades in the field), or officer in the Ordnance Bureau, or Navy Agent, or Provost Marshall, or officer in the Conscript service, who shall hereafter employ, or retain in his employment any person, in any of their said Departments or Bureaus, or in any of the duties mentioned in the Eighth Section of this Act, in violation of the provisions thereof, shall, on conviction thereof by a court martial or military court, be cashiered; and it shall be the duty of any Department and District Commander, upon proof by the oath of any credible person that any such officer has violated this provision, immediately to relieve such officer from duty, and said Commander shall take prompt measures to have him tried for such offence, and any Commander, as aforesaid, failing to perform the duties enjoined by this Section, shall, upon being duly convicted thereof, be dismissed from the service.

* * * * * * *

Approved Feb'y 17th, 1864.

By command of LIEUT. GEN. HOLMES:
JNO. W. HINSDALE,
Assistant Adjutant General.
sep 29-d3t

Conservative, Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel, copy three times.

New Auction and Commission House.

ANDREWS, BAKER & CO.

HAVE opened a New Auction and Commission House at the store of WASHINGTON & ANDREWS, in GOLDSBORO', N. C., and offer their services to the public for the sale of all articles of Merchandise, Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Naval Stores, Corn, Salt, Bacon, Stocks, Bonds, and securities of every kind. Also, for the sale of Lands, Lots and Houses, and the Renting of Dwellings, Stores, &c. Consignments are solicited.

This is thought to be one of the best places in the State for the sale of any kind of goods. We have a large Store and plenty of Warehouse room.

Advancements made on consignments if desired.

W. S. G. ANDREWS,
J. J. BAKER,
Managing Partners.
Goldsboro', Sept. 29.—d12t

Tarboro', N. C. Sept. 21st, 1864.

$25.000 Worth of Furniture!

A GOOD bargain will be given to any one that wishes to invest. I will sell the following articles of HOTEL FURNITURE, and the Rent of the House and Hire of FOUR or FIVE SERVANTS for the balance of the year for

Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars.

Possession given on the First to the Fifteenth of October. The following articles, if not disposed of sooner than mentioned above, will be shipped to Wilmington, for sale at Auction, viz:

30 Beds,
40 Bedsteads,
41 Mattrasses,
16 Tables,
100 Chairs,
12 Bureaus,
26 Washstands,
28 Bowls and Pitchers,
9 Chambers,
9 Looking-Glasses,
8 Carpets,
34 Candle-Sticks,
19 Hand-Irons,
10 pair Shovel and Tongs,
4 Circular Tables,
4 do. small Tables,
5 dozen Plates,
2 do. Cups and Saucers,
3 do. Knives and Forks,
1 large China Press,
2 Dish Cover Stands,
8 Dish Covers,
2 Sets Silver Castors,
2 Sets Common Castors,
1 Lot Cream Pots,
1 Lot Sugar Dishes,
1 Dozen Lamps,
1 Coffee Urn,
3 Hand Bells,
1 Dozen Office Chairs,
2 Settees,
1 Parlor Sofa,
1 Billiard Table,
1 Large Looking-Glass,
1 Large Cooking-Stove.

The House has twenty-six Rooms, and is well situated in a wealthy section of country, and any person wishing to keep a

PUBLIC HOUSE,

can't do better than call immediately, either in person or by letter, as I have made up my mind to engage in other business. The House can be rented as long as wanted, after the 1st January, 1865. G. B. LIPSCOMB.
sep 27-d6t

For Rent,

A VERY desirable FAMILY RESIDENCE in Everettsville, with all necessary out-buildings. Possession can be had on 15th October.

WM. H. CROW,
sep 24 eod2w* Raleigh, N. C.

THE BINGHAM SCHOOL.

OAKS, ORANGE CO., N. C.

ROOM for a FEW GOOD BOYS. For terms, address,

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS.
sep 21-dtoct16-w4t.*

Wanted.

WE wish to hire FOUR able-abodied NEGRO MEN for STRIKERS in the Blacksmith shop.

HECK, BRODIE & CO.
sep 13-dtf

Depository of the Treasury, TARBORO', N. C.

500,000,000 Loan!

SIX PER CENT. non-taxable Bonds of the above loan for sale at this office.

W. M. PIPPEN,
sep 6-dtf Agent Treasury Department.

For Sale.

ALL the Machinery in a Cotton Mill, now in operation, with capacity to manufacture 2500 yards of eight oz. Osnaburgs per day, and can be promptly boxed and delivered at a Railroad Station near this place. Apply to

ISAAC SCOTT,
sep 19-d15t w4t* Macon, Georgia.

100 Cords of Wood Wanted.

ONE-THIRD PINE, the balance in OAK and HICKORY. The delivery of the wood may be commenced at once. For further information, apply at THIS OFFICE.
sep 14 dtf

Wanted

TO HIRE TWO UNENCUMBERED WOMEN for the remainder of the year.—Apply to

R. K. FERRELL,
sep 26-d6t* Raleigh, N. C.

Adj't & Insp'r Gen's Office, RICHMOND, Sep't 22, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 73.

I. THE Generals of Reserves will hereafter control the Enrolling Officers, and conduct the business of conscription and enrollment in their respective States, under the direction of the Secretary of War, through the Conscript Bureau.

II. Commandants of Conscripts and of Camps of Instruction, will be under the direction of the Generals of Reserves.

III. As soon as practicable, all officers and men now employed in the enrolling service, whether as enrolling officers, conscript guards, clerks or otherwise, except such as are retired or assigned to light duty by the Medical Boards, will be relieved by details from the Reserve Forces, and sent to the field.

IV. All applications for exemption and detail will be transmitted through the Generals of Reserves to the Superintendent of the Bureau of Conscription for decision. The office of Congressional District Enrolling officer is abolished, and communications from local enrolling officers will be transmitted though the commandants of conscripts to the Generals of Reserves. An officer may be assigned to duty in each Congressional District by the Generals of Reserves as Inspector of canscription.

* * * * * * *

By order. S. COOPER,
A. and I. Gen.

Official—JNO. W. HINSDALE, A. A. Gen.
sep 26-d7t

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY,

CONSISTING of

TEXT BOOKS,

And other desirable and rare works, all in excellent order. Catalogues may be had at the Store of James McKimmon, Esq., and information with regard to the sale, by application to

MRS. JOHN W. ELLIS,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Books can be seen at any time, if preferred.
sep 13-eodtsep28-6t

☞ Wilmington Daily Journal copy e. o. d for two weeks, and Fayetteville Observer and Charlotte Democrat four weeks, and send bills to this office.

Notice--$50.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on or before the middle of July, a negro boy named JOHN. Said negro is nineteen years of age, color black; height five feet two or three inches. He speaks very quick when spoken to, and is very quick in his movements. I will pay the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS for the delivery of this negro in Warren Jail, or twenty-five dollars in any Jail where I can get him.

J. H. MAYFIELD.
sep 22-d10t

Wanted

TO RENT, in the State of North Carolina, in either one of the counties of Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Guilford or Orange,

A FARM,

Containing from 800 to 1500 acres of land, with comfortable improvements, for the next three months. Any person having such a Farm, thus located, for rent, will please communicate by mail the location, number of acres, character of soil, terms of rent, &c. I would prefer to pay a CASH RENT. Address A. G. V.,
sep 29-d18t Clarksville, Va.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE my Plantation in Rowan county, lying seven miles West of Salisbury, on the road leading to Lincolnton, and within four miles of China Grove Depot, on the N. C. Railroad. It embraces eight hundred and forty-seven acres, about four hundred of which are cleared, the balance in forest, heavily timbered with oak and hickory; has an ordinary dwelling house, good negro houses, and all necessary outbuildings, also, a well of most excellent water.—These lands are fertile and particularly adapted to wheat, oats and clover, and hence might be made a very choice stock farm; corn and fodder have also been grown to advantage. I would also sell with it six or eight good mules, two magnificent brood mares, with colts; also the stock of cattle, sheep, hogs, &c., and all the farming implements, consisting of a wagon, carts, and other farming utensils.

Any one desiring to purchase may examine the premises on application to Mr. Blair H. Ernes, on the farm, who will show it, and the lines around it. Terms will be made perfectly easy to the purchaser. Address,

N. N. NIXON,
Laurinburg, N. C.
Or, Col. B. R. MOORE,
Wilmington, N. C.
Laurinburg, N. C., Sept. 12, 1864.—sep 14-d36t

Office of Chief Q. M., C. S. A., DISTRICT NORTH CAROLINA, RALEIGH, September 26th, 1864.

ALL CONSCRIPTS serving in this Department throughout the State, under the assignment of "Examining Boards," will present themselves without delay to the Examining Boards of their respective Congressional Districts for re-examination, and report to this office the Certificates of said Examination, whether confirmatory or not of the Certificates now held, on or before the 20th day of October next, under the penalty of being immediately thereafter reported for field service.

W. W. PEIRCE,
sep 27-d3t Maj. & Chief Q. M., Dist., N. C.

☞ Daily Conservative, Wilmington Journal, Fayetteville Observer, State Journal, Tarboro' Southerner, Greensborough Patriot, Salisbury Watchman, Chartotte Democrat, Asheville News and Raleigh Standard copy three times and send bills to Major Peirce.

MRS. MILLER continues to accommodate Boarders, by the day, week or month.

Just Received,

THE FOLLOWING CONSIGNMENTS:

500 BUSHELS DRY VA. SALT, 50 kegs Old Dominion Nails.
50 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 100 pairs No. 10 Cotton Cards.
100 Reams Commercial Note Paper.
500 Sheets Iron, 3 X 6 feet.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sept 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Auct's.

Valuable Property for Sale.

HAVING concluded to change my business, I will sell my TRACT OF LAND, lying on Swift Creek, seven miles Southwest of Raleigh, containing about eleven hundred acres, all in natural growth of pine and oak, except about two hundred acres, mostly bottom land, which has been cleared in the last few years, and is in a high state of cultivation, with good fences. The improvements consist of a dwelling, containing seven rooms, and eight fire-places, with a basement, a splendid bake-house, and negro quarters ample to accommodate fifty slaves; all new, built in the last seven years. I have also a stock of mules, cattle, hogs and sheep, that I would sell if desired; also my present crop.

In payment I would receive Bonds, negroes and Confederate money.

For particulars address me at Raleigh.
aug 31-dtf SAM'L ROWLAND.

Public Sale of Cotton.

I WILL sell at public sale at the Court-House in Lexington, on Tuesday, the 4th of October, (Court week,) between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, about FORTY BALES OF COTTON.

sep 28-d4t* C. WOOTEN.

☞ Conservative copy three times and send bill to C. W., Mosely Hall.

Sorghum Seed Wanted.

I WILL pay FIVE DOLLARS per bushel for Clean Seed, or EIGHT DOLLARS per hundred with three inch stalk.

ALSO,

WANTED TO HIRE, a NEGRO MAN for the balance of the year.

M. KELLY.
sep 29-d3t*

RECENT CONSIGNMENTS

HAVE PLACED US IN POSSESSION OF 4000 yds. Sheeting and additional supplies daily expected.

2 doz. Horse-Shoe Rasps.
4 doz. 14 inch. Bastard Files,
20 doz. Hand-Saw Files, Cast Hollow Ware,
Pots, Ovens and Spiders, &c., in quantity and variety.
25 boxes Southern Star Snuff,
4 barrels Copperas.
Together with other articles.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch't's and Aucts.

10,000 BUSHELS FLAX-SEED WANTED!

WE are commissioned to offer liberal prices for Flax-Seed, in large or small quantities.

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
sep 14-dtf Com. Merch'ts and Aucts.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

SALE OF GOVERNMENT ANIMALS.

WILL be sold at Public Auction, on the 28th September, at Oak Hill, Granville County, N. C., FIFTEEN GOVERNMENT ANIMALS, in bad condition. Terms cash.

KENSEY JOHNS,
Maj. & Insp't'r F'd Trans. N. C.
sep 14-dtsep 28-12t

N. C. Volunteer Navy Company.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Stockholders of the North Carolina Volunteer Navy Company, and the public generally, that the books for further subscription in stock in said company will be positively closed for further subscription on or before the first day of November next. Parties desiring to make investments in this enterprise will be offered an opportunity up to that date, but not afterwards, and notice is hereby further given to those who have already subscribed and shall fail to pay into the Treasury the amount of their subscriptions on or before the said day, that they will be charged interest on their subscriptions and the Company will proceed to collect by law.

C. P. MENDENHALL,
sep 20-d12t President.

Hd'rs Chief Enrolling Office, 5TH CONG. DISTRICT, N. C., Kittrell's, September 21st, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. —.

IN PURSUANCE of Circular No. 45, current orders, of Sept. 17th, 1864, County Enrolling Officers are hereby ordered to assemble ALL persons from SEVENTEEN to FIFTY years of age, liable to military service, at their respective County seats for medical examination, excepting only such parties that may have been furnished with certificates of PERMANENT exemption from Medical Examining Board, since April 18th, 1864.

In any case of "permanent exemption" where the Enrolling Officer may have substantial reason for supposing that the disability no longer exists, or that fraud was in any way practiced in the original presentation of the case, he will forthwith cause the party to appear for re-examination.

In the above will be included all parties heretofore examined and assigned to light duty in any and every department of the Government.

Free negroes from 18 to 50 are included in the above call, and the last day of each appointment devoted to their examination.

Enrolling Officers will assemble such portions of their Regimental Districts, as will equalize the number on each of the appointed days. They will also cause this notice to be so thoroughly advertised, that there may be no unnecessary time lost from the various pursuits of those liable, and prompt attendance ensured on the days specified.

All persons embraced in this call are absolutely required to be present at the following times and places, or they will be considered as recusant conscripts and treated accordingly.

Examinations in pursuance of Circular 31, Bureau of Conscription, current series, will be instituted same time.

COUNTIES.	PLACE.	TIME.
Wake,	Raleigh,	Oct. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12.
Orange,	Hillsboro'	" 14, 15, 17, 18, 19.
Franklin,	Louisburg,	" 21, 22, 24, 25.
Granville,	Oxford,	" 27, 28, 29, 31. Nov. 1.
Warren,	Warrenton,	Nov. 3, 4, 5, 7.
Nash,	Nashville,	" 10, 11, 12, 14.

W. M. SWANN, Capt.
and En. Officer, 5th Cong. District, N. C.
sep 23-d1m

For Assistant Clerk of the Senate.

WE are authorized to announce Maj. RICHARD C. BADGER, now connected with Gen. Grimes' Brigade, as a candidate for ASSISTANT CLERK OF THE SENATE.
sep 21 d12t

Post Quartermaster's Office. C. S. A., RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 24, 1864.

$50 Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN from my pasture, near Camp Holmes, on or about September 4th, 1864, ONE BAY HORSE. Description—small, with heavy mane, scar on left thigh, branded "N. C."

The above reward will be paid on his return to, this Department and delivery to Mr. J. J. Eades, Yard Master; or for sufficient evidence to convict any parties of the theft.

W. R. PEIRCE,
sep 24-d6t Capt. and P. Q. M.

DAILY CONFEDERATE.

ADVERTISING.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at FIVE DOLLARS per square of ten lines (or less) for each insertion. Marriage notices and Obituaries will be charged as advertisements.

JOB WORK of every description will be executed at this Office on the shortest, and most reasonable terms.

WANTED,

50,000 Pounds of Damaged Cotton and Rags.

PERSONS having the above named stock for sale will please call on the subscriber who is constantly in the market as Agent for the Neuse Paper Manufacturing Company.

W. H. CROW,
aug 30 2aw4w Raleigh, N. C.

ADOLPH COHN,

WHOLESALE TOBACCO HOUSE,

AND

Commission Merchant,

GOLDSBORO', N. C.

LIBERAL advancements made on Produce consigned to me.
July 14, 1864—d3m.

Office Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Co'py, RALEIGH, July 7, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of 15 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after after 1st of August, 1864, in four per cent certificates and bonds of the Confederate States, or in Confederate treasury notes of the old issue at face value, at the option of the Company.

W. W. VASS,
jul 8 dtf Treasurer.

Cotton for Sale.

100 BALES good merchantable COTTON. Apply to

CREECH & LITCHFORD,
Auction and Commission Merchants.
aug 31-dtf

CONFEDERATE TAX NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that I will attend with the Assessors at my office in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the third, fourth and fifth days of October next, for the purpose of receiving returns, and the taxes due on quarterly sales for the last quarter, ending the 30th instant, and the additional thirty per cent. on profits made by buying and selling between the 17th February and the 1st July, 1864, with the one-fifth on all taxes for the year 1864, due previous to and on the 1st October, 1864. All persons in arrears are earnestly requested to come forward and pay up, or the penalties of the law will be visited upon them.

The Assessors will attend at my office on the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of September, instant, to give to all those who have heretofore failed to make return of their general property, an opportunity of doing so.

RUFUS H. PAGE,
sep 13-dtd Collector for Wake County.

Bonds for Sale.

FIVE HUNDRED MILLION CONFEDERATE SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

THESE BONDS present the greatest inducements for investments. They have thirty years to run, interest payable semi-annually, and are secured by import and export duties; are exempt, principal and interest, from taxation, and the coupons receivable as coin for custom duties.

The coupons of these Bonds, due January 1st, 1865, have been ordered to be received in payment of import duties in advance of maturity.

Apply to

ALLEN S. GIBBS,
Agent Treasury Department:
july 22-tf Wilmington, N. C.

WOOL NOTICE.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, JULY 2, 1864.

I AM NOW PREPARED TO EXCHANGE Cotton Yarn for Wool, upon the following terms, viz,

One bunch of Yarn for three pounds washed Wool, and one bunch for four pounds unwashed.

Agents have been appointed to make the exchange at the following places: Oxford, Tarboro', Kinston, Catherine Lake, Concord, Rockingham, Hendersonville, Statesville, Roxboro', Asheville, Pittsboro', Louisburg, Fayetteville, Colerain, and at this place.

Persons shipping wool to this place will please mark on the packages who they are from, and the cotton yarn will be forwarded immediately.

I hope the people will patriotically respond to the above notice, as the Wool is for clothing the N. C. Troops.

H. A. DOWD, A. Q. M., N. C. A.
uly 8-140-tf

Kittrell's Springs, N. C. SEPTEMBER, 1864.

To Hotel Keepers, Refugees and Others.

BEING unable to open our house for the present, we propose selling a portion of our Furniture, Bedding, Crockery, &c. Also a few barrels of good old

NICK WILLIAMS WHISKEY,

a light Omnibus, two Iron-Axle Wagons and Harness, and a very elegant young Horse, five years old—a perfect beauty.

BLACKNALL & CO.
sep 16-d2w

Office of the R. & G. R. R. Co., RALEIGH, Sept. 15, 1864.

THE following is a list of baggage remaining on hand, uncalled for and in possession of this Company, some of which has been here for a considerable time. If not claimed before, will be sold by Messrs. Tucker, Andrews & Co., Auct's, on Monday, 3rd Oct. next to the highest bidder:

1 Common Trunk, marked Capt. R. P. Todd.
1 " " " S. P. Mathews.
1 " " " J. M. Pickney.
1 " " " Mary E. Taylor.
1 " " " Solomon Hatchcock.
1 " " " Miss R. P. Caldwell.
1 " " " Dr. W. G. Drake.
1 " " " B. D. Smith.
1 " " " H. C. Turner.
3 Hair Trunks, not marked.
6 Black Trunks, covered with oil cloth not marked.

P. A. DUNN, Sup't.
sep 16-d12t

Wanted,

AS an investment, $15,000 in Old North Carolina SIX PER CENT. BONDS. Apply to THIS OFFICE.
sep 21-d12t*

Real Estate for Sale.

A TRACT OF LAND, 23 miles from the North Carolina Railroad, and 6 miles from Asheboro', containing 250 acres, 125 of which are cleared, and 25 or 30 are Creek Bottom Land. There is a good Dwelling of seven rooms on the tract, with 2 Negro Houses, double Crib, &c. Also a good small Orchard of Apple and Peach. For particulars refer to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Alfred Marsh, Asheboro', or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
Greensboro', N. C.

Desirable Residence.

A RARE chance is now offered for investment in the heart of the Coal-fields, and a desirable home for a family. I will sell my place in Carbonton, on Deep River, consisting of a Residence of Ten Rooms, with Kitchen, Negro House, &c., &c. There is also a Framed House, about 30X20, on the place. The place was fitted up a few years before the war for a school, and will furnish ample accommodation for a large family. There are about 40 acres of land attached with an excellent young Orchard of the choicest Apple and Peach trees. The house is situated in a beautiful grove of White Oaks. Refer for particulars to Dr. W. R. Miller, Raleigh, Rob't Stewart, Carbonton, or

Rev. W. L. MILLER,
sep 18-d10t Greensboro', N. C.

☞ Conservative, Progress and Petersburg Express copy and send bill to Dr. W. R. Miller.

The Confederate.

D. K. McRAE, | A. M. GORMAN,
EDITORS.

☞ All letters on business of the Office, to be directed to A. M. GORMAN & CO. ☜

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1864.

As we have anticipated, the tide has turned in our favor. The obstinate and persistent Jubal has at last been roused to a pitch of intolerable, dogged determination not to stay whipped, and has turned upon the pursuing Sheridan, ambuscaded one of his brigades and destroying it, whipping back his cavalry, and now, at last telegraphic accounts, confronts him near Mt. Sidney, with the purpose to thrash him again. Let those who jubilate when the Yankees have a temporary success, elongate their phizes to suit the mournful ers of disaster; and our blessed frogs, whose croaks have been resonant for the past ten days, "dry up."

While Early in the Valley is making the heart glad, another glorious strike is made by Forrest. He adds eight hundred more prisoners to our captures—three hundred more horses, and the strongest Block-house on the Nashville and Decatur road. Let the hearts of the people cheer up, and pour out the reinforcements. Let the absentees return and share the glories of the coming victories.

WE insert the article of "JUSTICE" with pleasure, because, as in the case of "FARMER," we have great respect for the author personally. But all he says has not shaken for a moment our convictions or our apprehensions. We have never denounced the farmers as worse than other people. We blame the universal people for the lamentable condition of financial matters; and the *farmer* is justly obnoxious to the greatest censure, as a class; because the class is the most numerous, of the most influence; and because it being the farmer who furnishes the staff of life, it is upon the prices that he sets for food, that all other prices hinge, except in particular cases, where unusual circumstances interrupt the supply. Bread and meat to live upon, is the beginning point. If a man, no matter what his employment, can buy his food cheap or at reasonable prices, he can afford to work or sell cheap, or at reasonable prices. Everything reverts back to the price of food, and in a great degree is controlled by it.

Now, let any man ask himself this question: What is to hinder a nation of immense resource and capacity as ours from *fixing a standard of value*, when it is cut off from gold? If it ought for itself, within its own isolated limits, to be thus able, why may it not establish its own obligations to pay in gold at a future day, *as the standard of value*, equal to specie?

The answer is plain and simple: *because the people will not have it so.* Confidence in the Government and a settled belief in its capacity and determination, would solve the difficulty. If all is surrendered to the cause, and the national success were raised above other considerations, than instead of a currency now almost scouted, we should have a sound, healthy state of the finance. And the indifference of the people to their interests in this matter, is the worst sign of the times. The godless and shameless extortion and avarice, the fixed and settled determination to amass, by all means and through all instrumentalities—when every thing, down to wheat straw, is held by rich men *for sale*; when sympathy is stifled and no sentiment of pity is allowed to stir the soul for the needy and destitute, made needy and destitute by the untoward events of the war—when this inordinate evil of greed and avarice stares us all in the face, with its innumerable perils, and its shocking consequences, it is mournful to see that no man, no leading mind, no set of men, undertake the mission of reform.

If a political platform were to be built, and notice were given of it in the Raleigh papers, every press in the State would republish it—a convention of the people would be called in all the counties—a general convention would be fixed at the centre—and to all the county meetings the farmers and merchants and sorts of people, would go, carrying timber to make plank for the platform, and this timber would be turned over then to all sorts of candidates, ready and willing to saw it out; and from every part of the State would be seen volunteers bearing on their backs these planks, heavy, burdensome planks, filled with the sap of fraud and deception, but willingly borne till the shoulders are galled of those who bear them; no one being allowed to lift his burden till he comes to deposit it on the *glorious platform*. But here is a work for statesmen—philanthropists—humanitarians—philosophers—patriots;—a work to benefit a whole people; to stay the hungry from starvation, the poor from want; a work to stop vice in its career and elevate virtue; a work to assist a nation out of the depths of danger to secure footing; and no one finds aught attractive in becoming the missionary of such a cause!

If the farmers of North Carolina were to combine their talents and their influence to put down the extortion in the land, to restore the popular confidence in the government, they would succeed; and armies in the field, Generals in the battle, would not serve the country more efficiently than they. The reward and the fame of a great public service would be theirs. Theirs would be the honor of establishing the cause of independence in a position of the surest safety. They would be the benefactors of the nation.

It is because we esteem the farming class of our fellow-citizens—because we know its worth and value—because we know how much of individual good it has done—of how much liberality it has shown and how much charity it has distributed, that we appeal to it for exercise of its power, the extension of its capacity to a wider sphere of usefulness.

IN the *Conservative* of yesterday, we notice an article complaining of the absence of Gen. Jos. Johnston and Major Gen. D. H. Hill from active commands. We have no doubt, if the facts of the case with reference to either of these officers were known, the public would find nothing to censure in the conduct of the President.

But it is not our purpose to discuss this point; but it is our purpose to protest against any claim that Gen. Hill's advocates may urge for giving him a "North Carolina division." This State has already done enough for this "adopted son." She has *native sons* who have rendered better service than Gen. Hill, and who are more capable of service than he:—Gen. Matt Ransom, Clingman or Martin. If a North Carolina division is to be "*given*," WE, with our poor influence, bespeak it for either of the above *native sons*, who are as gallant as Gen. Hill and more skillful.

We are sure that every North Carolina division concurs with us in this preference.

Our contemporary, the Goldsboro' *State Journal*, concurs with our Correspondent from the Valley, in attributing the late defeat of our army to the running of "a cowardly set of cavalry;" and it *justly* says—"we think the Virginia papers have not done the troops who did their duty justice, in attempting to conceal the name of the cowardly fellows who ran." We entirely agree with the *Journal*: the *names of these cowardly fellows should be published—more especially if they are tried by a court martial and ascertained to be guilty.* It is but "justice" to "troops who do their duty," that "cowardly fellows" who run and "turn victory into defeat," should be published to the world.

"A Curious Document."

The address to Confederate soldiers, the first chapter of which we copy to-day from the New York *Freeman's Journal*, was published in the *Army & Navy Gazette*, and was no doubt found in that form by the Yankees. It contains many useful and well-timed suggestions, evincing the usual sound discrimination and correct reasoning of the venerable and distinguished author. We believe that its general circulation will be productive of good, and therefore copy it from the Northern paper above named. No doubt the observance of its suggestions has already saved many valuable lives and contributed somewhat to Confederate successes, and we believe that closer and more general attention to them will be productive of still more good.

WE are glad to hear that Brigadier General Robert D. Johnston, so far from having been killed, has not been wounded even. He has had better luck this time than usual. He is never in battle but where wounds are received, and his fortune heretofore has been always to get one or more. Col. Blacknall, who succeeds him in the command of the 23d, has been wounded as usual. Both of these are gallant officers, and both have rendered faithful service. We trust that both may survive the war to reap the reward of their labors, in the blessings of independence.

THE Salisbury *Watchman* says:

Many of our exchanges are propounding the very important question, what shall be done with the militia Officers and Magistrates under 45 years of age? We would like to answer this question—we would like to be able to show that the services of these officers at home are indispensable to the public welfare and that they are needed worse here than they are at the front; but we cannot. We think it a very dangerous, not to say stupid policy, that persists in withholding the services of probably eight or ten thousand much needed soldiers, in this State alone, from the defense of the country. These officers are needed at the front. We are now in the crisis of our fate, and it will be a poor satisfaction after all is lost, to lament over this injudicious strickling of the Legislature, upon which may depend the fate of the country.

Wilmington.

Having sealed up nearly every other seaport, the Yankees are bent upon the destruction of Wilmington, the best and almost the only outlet we possess. Until the proper statistics are published, no one can readily imagine its enormous value to the Confederacy. The supplies brought from abroad have been immense, and by its commerce our credit has been mainly sustained in Europe. For more than a year, the arrival and departure of steamers averaged twenty per month. Since the inauguration of a new system of signal lights, very few vessels have been lost, and the peculiar conformation of coast, hard by the river mouths, renders a hermetical blockade almost impossible.

Outside of its maritime importance, the fact of its being a railroad centre, just in the rear of Gen. Lee, makes it a position of prime necessity. Once in possession, the Federals would have a magnificent water base south of Richmond and a dangerous *point d' appui* against Petersburg and Charleston.

We have not that grand faith in forts which obtained in the beginning of the war, but we can vouch, from personal observation, that Gen. Whiting has done his whole duty as an engineer, and further, that no more tremendous earthworks exist on this continent than those that bulwark the inlets of the Cape Fear. Nature, besides, has done much for its protection. The bars are shallow, the channels narrow and immediately under our guns By the most skillful navigation alone can the breakers be avoided, the slightest variation precipitating vessels upon their remorseless fangs. Every precaution has been taken to counteract an investment by land, and with Lamb at Fisher and Hebert at Caswell, Wilmington bids fair to put a period to the audacious luck of Farragut.—*Augusta Constitutionalist, Sept. 22.*

The Richmond Examiner has confirmation of the report that Mosby hung thirty Yankees whom he caught burning residences in Clark county.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have noticed your several articles upon the extortion of farmers, the action of the State Commissioners, &c., &c; and while I do not propose to take issue with you in all you say, and while I admit that prices are much too high, yet I will, with your permission, call your attention to a few points upon the other side of the picture. For really, if future generations should judge the present by newspaper articles alone, they would be apt to conclude that the farmers of the present day were the most heartless set of extortioners that ever lived, and had done more to embarrass our cause and oppress our people than all others in the Confederacy together. Whereas, while I do not claim for farmers an over-share of patriotism, I undertake to say that they have exhibited as much in this struggle as any other class of our citizens, and that the conduct of the government and of the people has been more oppressive to the farmer than to any other portion of the community. And this too, when all will admit that sound policy and wise legislation would have fostered agriculture as of the most vital interest to the public.

What are the facts? Last year, in addition to the one per cent. which all had to pay on their capital, the farmer was required to pay the tenth of *all he raised*, even though he should not raise enough to support his family, to say nothing of *profits* after paying expenses; while the speculator, who left his home and business and went prowling about the country, not doing anything that would add to the wealth of that country, but seeking how best he might cheat his neighbor out of his honest labor, had to pay the *tenth of his profits*, increased by an additional ten per cent. by a subsequent law. And I have known persons to pay their tenth to the government, who afterwards had to pay $50 per barrel for corn to support their families.—Then this practice of impressing provisions at a fourth of their value, has worked hard upon the farmers and tends greatly to discourage agriculture. If a farmer will so far disregard the necessities of his country as to raise cotton and tobacco, he may sell them for as much as he can get, but if he raise provisions alone, they are seized at a fourth their value and a hue and cry raised all around him because he has not more.

Now, Messrs. Editors, the truth is, a farmer cannot live at government prices unless he is a very lucky man. People talk as if there was no expense about a farm—as if everything the farmer sold was clear profits. They seem to forget that there is any capital invested, or any expense incurred in carrying on a farm. Leaving out of view the capital invested—although the world seems willing that everybody but the farmer should realize something from his capital, and they seem to know very well how to *tax* farmers—but leaving the capital out of view, and even then the farmer must be lucky if, with such seasons as we have had for several years past, he can sell at government prices and pay his taxes. Look through the catalogue of prices, and I think you will find provisions to be the cheapest articles in the Confederacy.—Do you Editors know that a farmer has his salt to buy, and that while in former times *one* bushel of wheat would more than pay for a *sack* of salt, now it would take more than *five* bushels of wheat at government price to pay for *one bushel* of salt? Do you know that while formerly *one* bushel of corn would pay for a block of cotton yarn, that during this year it has taken *thirty* bushels at government price to do it? That while *one* bushel of corn would buy *three* pairs of cotton cards, this year it has taken *forty* bushels to buy *one*—$3 for corn and $125 for cards! True there has been some improvement in some of these things, but still the disproportion is tremendous. Does not a farmer need medicines as other people, and have to pay doctor's bills, &c.? Only see how these have multiplied! I suppose a farmer's wife or daughter might be allowed to wear a calico dress occasionally—they would hardly aspire to silk, as their friends do in the city. Formerly *one* bushel of wheat would pay for a calico dress—now it would scarcely pay for a yard! Suppose it should be necessary to buy a mule or horse for his farm, only think what it would cost. Besides, most of the farmers have sons or near relatives in the army.—They have to supply them with a great many things and are often called to see them.—Will the railroads carry them for nothing? Will the hotels board them for nothing?—Only think of a man's paying more for *one meal of victuals* than he would get *for three bushels of wheat!*

Again, many calls for charity are made on the farmer in such times as these,—more than on any others, because he has the articles most needed, and it is generally supposed that what he raises does not cost him anything.

Thus I might continue to enumerate, but let this suffice. It should be borne in mind, also, that the last two or three years have been very unfortunate for crops. There has been but little surplus. Show me the farmer, who has had no other income except from his farm, with a large amount of surplus money to invest in town lots or other real estate to save it. Why, Messrs. Editors, if any one should be continually ding-donging at you about the high price of your paper—thirty dollars a year for a small half sheet—(though all must admit it is a most excellent paper,) and demanding that you come down to the "neighborhood of old prices"—what would you say to him? Why, that the expense of the paper, and every thing necessary for carrying it on, has so increased that you cannot afford it for any less. And yet I heard an Editor say he had had proposals for serving in his office free of charge, because it would exempt the applicant from service in the army.

The truth is, Messrs. Editors, people fuss too much about prices. They are determined to learn nothing by experience. If they would have prices to be governed by supply and demand, it would be better. All efforts to force prices must prove failures. But, say you, "the farmers being the larger class could bring down *all* prices." Even if I had supposed you so unsophisticated as to believe that, I would not have supposed your memory so short as the expression would imply. Why, sirs, do you not remember during the first year of the war, how low provisions went, while everything else was continually going up? I sold corn that year for $2.50 per barrel, although I had not for years sold for less than four, and generally five dollars; and at the same time iron, salt, sugar, coffee, domestics and every article needed in a family had more than quadrupled! Merchants, who had bought large stocks of goods just before the blockade, continued to advance their prices, although provisions were so cheap; and do you not suppose they would do so again? It was not extortion in the merchant to advance with the market, nor is it extortion in the farmer to sell his produce at a fair, unrestrained market price.—It would be extortion in them to combine for the purpose of enhancing prices or selling at more than market price; but as "Farmer" very justly remarked, "farmers never combine." If you do not accept the market price as the standard for the value of an article, what would you make as a standard? The cost of production? It might cost one man more than market price to produce an article: would that justify him in asking more than market price? As it would be extortion in me to demand more than the market price, if I should be so situated as to force others to give it—and unless I was so situated I might demand but I would never get more than the market—so I think it would be robbery to compel me to sell for less than the market.

But patriotism, you exclaim, should induce the farmer to sell cheap to keep down the indebtedness of the government. Patriotism should do a great many things it does not do. It should *fill* our armies as well as *feed* them. Why wish to confine that great virtue to the farmer? Look at the able-bodied exempts free of charge—militia officers to command Home Guard officers, and Home Guard officers to command militia officers—young magistrates, some of them living in one county and holding their commissions in another.—Did it ever recur to you that the farmer was the only class of exempts who had to pay for it? Editors and employees in newspaper offices and on railroads, are exempted without paying a cent—offering a fine opportunity for favoritism—while farmers, to get their exemption, must enter into a horrid bond!—Why is this difference? Is he not quite as useful to the country? Is he not the very life-blood of the country? Not that the farmer objects to paying the bonus—I think it was a wise law, but very unwise to dispose of the surplus—that tends to prevent a surplus. But why is that condition not placed upon others? If all that are out of the army were out upon the same terms as the farmers, there would be no necessity of the government talking about prices—there would be enough for the government and soldiers' families too.—See the details upon these railroads—able-bodied white men to fill places which before the war were filled by negroes, merely to keep them out of the army, paying not a cent, while the men detailed to make a crop must pay heavily for it, whether he make support or not.

Now, Messrs. Editors, are these things fair? The country must be fed—the farmer must raise the food; but give him a chance with the rest. He is willing to pay, but he does not think it right that so many should be exempt without paying. I do not think the farmer is trying to make money out of the distresses of his country. I pity the little, mean soul that is. But no one knows so well the expenses of a farm as he who has tried it. Most of the country has been blessed with fine crops this year. I sincerely hope prices may come down of their own accord; but let us all work together for the common cause, and success will be ours.

JUSTICE.

Brinkleyville, N. C., Sept. 23, 1864.

For the Confederate.

MESSRS. EDITORS: With as much accuracy as possible, I will attempt to give below a description of the late expedition to "Dismal Swamp Canal," commanded by Mr. Hopkins, an officer of the C. S. steamer Albemarle, for the purpose of capturing the mail boat which ran daily in the canal. I have the following from a reliable friend and participater in the expedition:

The expedition fitted up and started from C. S. steamer Albemarle on the 31st day of August. The crew was as follows—11 men from C. S steamer Albemarle, 4 from the 50th regiment, and 3 from the 10th regiment N. C. Troops—making in all 18 men. They moved down the river some few miles, turned into the Chowan and ascended some distance and landed. Then began their tedious march which had to be performed at night, for fear of being seen by the Buffaloes. It was very unpleasant, and even hazardous for them. Being unacquainted with the country, they were many times lost and marched many miles off their way.

In their attempt to cross the Chowan river, they were foiled several times by Yankee pickets, each time marching higher up the river, until they came to Reddick's Ferry, where they effected a crossing and proceeded on. During this time, six of the men were taken sick and came back, leaving only twelve to perform the hazardous task. Nothing daunted, the little band marched on, and after a series of troubles and the crossing of many rivers and creeks, they at last arrived at the canal, though previous to their arrival they were reinforced by a few of the 15th Virginia cavalry. Having arrested all persons at and around there, they awaited patiently the coming of the mail-boat, which was due in the evening. The bridge that extended over the canal was kept by an old man. He was given orders to turn the bridge for the boat to pass, and when she came up to turn it back and stop her. Accordingly, as evening came the whistle was heard. In an instant every man was at his post and on the alert. One of them was stationed just below the bridge, with his rifle to remind the old bridge keeper to perform his work well. On came the boat and run within three hundred yards of the bridge when orders were given to the old man to shut the bridge. He did accordingly, and the boat, suspecting something, stopped and commenced a retrograde movement. No time was to be lost.

Previous to this, the commander, Hopkins, gave orders not to fire until he did; but some one through excitement or not knowing or regarding the orders, fired off his pistol; the result was a volley from the little band at the steamer, which in a few minutes surrendered, and by orders quietly steamed up to the bridge. From the effects of our fire, three were killed, two mortally wounded, and four slightly wounded. The prisoners got from her numbered 28, including 4 officers, 1 Lt. Colonel, 2 Majors, 1 Lieutenant. The boat was pillaged and burned. The goods taken were quite valuable.

Then commenced the backward march of the small band, which had to be performed as speedily as possible to prevent being cut off by yankees, who had heard of it ere then. When they arrived at Elizabeth City, they released one Major on account of his parole, and also one citizen, two others getting away. They came to the Chowan and crossed. Having but one boat, they were detained all night. They had been over but two hours, when a steamer came down to intercept them. They made good their way to Windsor, where boats were sent from the C. S. S. Albemarle for them, and landed them safe on the 12th, after an absence of thirteen days, accomplishing quite a feat. The destruction of the boat, is quite a loss to the federal Government besides the prisoners. The Lt. Colonel was captured at this place, at its fall, April 20th, 1864, and was just exchanged.

SUBSCRIBE to the "Confederate."

From the Richmond Whig of Wednesday.

Army Items.

We have information of one of the most important movements of the war, just made by Hood's army. Out of abundant caution we refrain from stating to-day what it is, but a few hours will make it known to the public and to the enemy—to the latter, we trust, with crushing effect.

GEN. FORREST'S LATEST ACHIEVEMENT—LARGE CAPTURE OF PRISONERS, STORES, ETC.

The following is General Forrest's official report of the capture of Athens, Ala., confirmatory of the Press Association despatch published in the *Whig* of this morning:

ATHENS, ALA., Sept. 24.

My forces captured this place this morning, with thirteen hundred officers and men, fifty wagons and ambulances, five hundred horses, two trains of cars loaded with quartermaster's and commissary stores, with a large quantity of small arms, and two pieces of artillery. My troops are in fine spirits. My loss five killed and twenty-five wounded.

(Signed) N. B FORREST,
Major General.

Athens is the county seat of Limestone county, Ala., near the northern boundary of the State. It is 166 miles north of Montgomery and about the same distance from Atlanta, on an air line, and 28 north-west of Huntsville. The line of the Tennessee railroad, which extends from Nashville to the Memphis and Charleston railroad, passes through Athens. The capture of this place, of course, severs one of Sherman's railroad communications between Nashville and Chattanooga.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RESERVES.

A cotemporary has hit upon an ingenious method of ascertaining the "reserve strength of the Confederacy." He says, take a trip over the railroads of the Confederacy, and when you arrive at a city, town or village, announce that President Davis or Gen. Beauregard, or some other famous personage is on the train, wait half an hour; then go to the next town and repeat the announcement. After a trip of this sort through the States, it will be easy to tell where the men may be found to make up the six or eight hundred thousand. They are all safe, and the Confederacy is maintaining them.

FROM MOBILE.

The Mobile correspondent of the Griffin Rebel, writes, that he "has little fear that the city can be taken," and quotes a remark of General Gardner, now commanding the District, that such can never be the cause if the men and officers only do their duty. "Each day's delay on Granger's part, insures the ultimate security of the threatened city. Its garrison is hourly augmented. Alabamians and Mississippians, conscious of the extent of calamities involved in the fall of Mobile, hurry onward to the gulf, and even the militia of Governor Clarke, enlisted as they supposed, to serve only within the limits of the State, readily assented to a transfer to Mobile—thither many of them will be removed.

"The fall of the forts and the loss of the iron-clads, has been of infinite service in arousing the people of Alabama and Mississippi to a sense of danger. The readiness with which the militia of this State have responded to Gov. Clarke's proclamation is to be ascribed to the presence of imminent peril. They anticipate hard service, and, even now that they are transferred to Gen. Maury, there is no apparent dissatisfaction.

"Every line of intrenchments around Mobile will be occupied. The guns mounted are of the best description, and these in the fort, near the city, of the largest calibre. The gunners are veterans, and officers skilful. There is no point from which the city can be shelled, which is not commanded by ten-inch Columbiads.—Brooke guns guard the upper bay, which cannot be navigated by vessels drawing more than seven or eight feet. An attempt will hardly be made to shell the city, till the batteries below are reduced, of which such vessels are incapable. At the Apalachie battery there are not so many guns, but it is being strengthened, and guns can be flonted to it on our iron-clads.

"The ironclad Nashville is as strong as the Tennessee at all points at which she will be exposed in a fight. A land attack will not materially aid one made simultaneously by water."

Gen. R. D. Johnston.

We are pleased to learn by the annexed telegram in the Charlotte *Times*, that the gallant General whose name heads this article passed through the recent bloody engagements in the Valley uninjured; but it is to be regretted that his gallant brother, J. F. Johnston, has been again wounded.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept 27.—Gen R. D. Johnston is wounded in the breast, but not seriously.

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 27th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 10.

PARAGRAPH I. General Orders, No. 7, Headquarters Reserve, current series, are hereby modified so as to exclude from its operation all persons who are members of the "Society of Friends."

By command of Lieut. Gen. Holmes.

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
A. A. Gen.

Head'qrs Reserve, N. C.,
RALEIGH, Sept. 28th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 11.

I. ENROLLING OFFICERS will forward to the Commandant of Conscripts, with the least possible delay, duplicate Muster Rolls of the Companies formed out of detailed men.

II. Presidents and Superintendents of Railroad, Express Companies, and all Contractors are earnestly requested to report to the Enrolling Officers all men detailed or exempt in their employ, whose services are not *indispensable* to them, or who can be substituted by Senior Reserves.

III. Enrolling Officers, officers of the Reserves and Provost Marshals are made responsible that all officers and soldiers, coming within their respective jurisdictions, are properly absent from their commands. Officers improperly absent will be reported to these Headquarters; all others so absent will be sent to the nearest camp, for transmission to their Regiments or Companies.

IV. All officers and soldiers assigned to light duty in this State, except such as are permanently disabled, will present themselves on the last day of each month for re-examination and renewal of certificate, to the nearest Medical Board. It is made the duty of all commanding officers of such men to see that they are sent to their respective commands immediately, if they are without the necessary medical certificate renewed from time to time as herein ordered.

V. The Commandant of Conscripts will forward to these Headquarters, without delay, duplicate Muster Rolls of the companies of Supporting Force, organized under instructions from the Bureau of Conscription, together with a report of the present position of each.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

JNO. W. HINSDALE,
feb 30-d3t A. A. Gen'l.

☞ Fayetteville Observer, Wilmington Journal, Charlotte Democrat, Winston Sentinel and Conservative copy three times.

TELEGRAPHIC.

From the Valley.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 28.—No tidings of the enemy's cavalry. Firing has been heard to day by persons at Greenwood Depot. The enemy have a brigade, it is believed, at Waynesboro'. All accounts affirm that one of our divisions ambuscaded and destroyed a brigade of the enemy near Swift Run Gap on Monday. Nothing further from the fight of yesterday at Weir's Cave. We whipped them. Everything looks decidedly better. It is conjectured that both armies are near Mount Sidney.

[SECOND DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE Sept. 29.—Our cavalry whipped the enemy's cavalry yesterday this side of Waynesboro' and drove them several miles.

The enemy is said to be near Staunton. Their cavalry has left Waynesboro'.

The rumor that the enemy's cavalry was on a raid was probably without truth.

The ambuscading, by us, of a brigade of the enemy's cavalry, near Swift Run Gap on Monday, is confirmed.

[THIRD DISPATCH.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Sept. 29.—The enemy have left Staunton, but cannot ascertain what direction they took.

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Sept. 29, 5 p. m.—Last night between 9 and 10 o'clock, there was heavy cannonading and musketry firing on our centre and part of our right—nothing more, however, than discharge of guns, without any seeming object. The enemy, for several days past has been busy shifting troops to the North side of James River.

This morning the enemy obtained possession of Fort Harrison salient and our works near Chaffin's Bluff, and appeared in considerable force on the Darbytown, New Market, and Osborne Roads. Skirmishing on these roads all day. The enemy drove in our cavalry pickets on the Vaughan road—believed only a reconnoissance to ascertain our force and position in that direction.

From Around Richmond.

RICHMOND, Sept. 29.—The enemy, in heavy force, moved against our outer line of entrenchments, north and east of Chaffin's Bluff this morning. They took possession of a salient called Fort Harrison. An official despatch dated three o'clock, says an attack on Fort Gilmer about six miles below Richmond, was repulsed handsomely.

All quiet at the front since three p. m.

Further From Gen. Forrest.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, Ala., 8 miles north of Athens, Sept. 25.—The invincible and unconquerable Forrest has achieved another victory. A garrison, here, consisting of two block-houses and considered the strongest on the road from Decatur to Nashville, has been stormed and captured, after three hours severe fighting. Over eight hundred prisoners have been captured, including one Lieut. Colonel, two Majors, ten Captains, and twenty-two Lieutenants, also three hundred horses, two pieces of artillery and a large amount of stores of every description.—Our loss in killed and wounded about thirty-five; that of the enemy near two hundred, including the Colonel commanding the garrison. The country may expect to hear of other victories in a few days.

From the Trans-Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 27, *via* Mobile.—New Orleans papers from the 24th to the 25th, received. Banks has been superceded by Hurlbert of Memphis, and has gone North. Before leaving, he published a five column letter in the Era, full of lies from beginning to end about Louisiana.

The steamer Colossus, on the Ohio river, was captured by fourteen Confederate prisoners on board, who killed three, paroled the others, and escaped with arms.

The Missouri campaign is said to be under Gens. Magruder, Price and Dobbins. A dispatch from Cairo, says they are near Cape Girardeau.

The iron clad gunboat Antelope, struck a snag six miles below New Orleans last Friday, and sunk. She carried six guns. The steamer Saratoga was fired into on Wednesday, nearly opposite Baton Rouge, by Confederate batteries; damage not known.

A negro was shot in Vicksburg on the 16th, for desertion from the army. Canby has issued orders seizing all cotton sold by the Confederate government to foreigners and delivered on the Mississippi river.

Change of Terms.

On and after the 1st of October, the subscription rates to the CONFEDERATE will be as follows:

For the Daily, one month,	$ 5
" " " three months,	15
" " " six months,	25
" " Tri-Weekly, three months,	10
" " " six months,	15
" " Weekly, six months,	10

No subscriptions to either Daily, Tri-Weekly or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

New Advertisements.

Enrollment--Seventh Congressional District.

IN compliance with instructions from Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C., the Medical Examining Board, of the 7th Congressional District, will hold sessions for the several counties of the District, for the examination of Conscripts and Soldiers on furlough, unable to travel to Hospitals, commencing with the

63rd Reg't N. C. Militia, Randolph, at Ashboro, October 12th and 13th.
64th Reg't N. C. Militia, Randolph, at Ashboro' October 14th and 15th.
49th Reg't N. C Militia, Chatham, at Pittsboro' October 17th and 18th.
50th Reg't N. C. Militia, Chatham, at Pittsboro' October 19th and 20th.
51st Reg't N. C. Militia, Moore, at Carthage October 22nd and 24th.
52nd Reg't N. C. Militia, Montgomery, at Troy October 26th and 27th.
80th Reg't N. C. Militia, Anson, at Wadesboro' October 29th and 31st.
81st Reg't N. C. Militia, Anson, November 1st and 2nd.
83rd Reg't N. C. Militia, Stanly, at Albemarle November 4th and 5th.
65th Reg't N. C. Militia, Davidson, at Lexington November 8th and 9th.
66th Reg't N. C. Militia, Davidson, at Lexington November 10th and 11th.

A. H. SCOTT, P. A. C. S. A.,
Ch'm Exam'ng Board, 7th Cong. Dist. N. C.

CHIEF ENROLLING OFFICE,
SEVENTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT,
ASHBORO', September 27th, 1864.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 9.

I. THE attention of County Enrolling Officers is invited to the above notice of the Medical Board. In compliance therewith they will proceed to enroll for examination, and cause to be present all parties liable to conscription between the ages of seventeen and fifty, excepting those belonging to regular organized companies of Senior Reserves.

II. In cases of Conscripts ordered to Camp, they will not await the arrival of the Board in their respective counties if, by so doing, such Conscripts will be delayed in getting to camp, but will send them direct to the Board on its tour through the District.

III. They will see that this notice is made public so that all soldiers on furlough who are unable to travel to a Hospital Board, may have their furloughs extended.

IV. County Enrolling Officers will have present for examination ALL DETAILS, and those who have applications pending, between the ages of 18 and 45.

D. C. PEARSON,
sep 30-d3t Capt. and Dist. E. O.

☞ Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Argus copy three times.

$20 Reward.

LOST, a half-circle black HONITON LACE VEIL, supposed to be lost between the Governor's Mansion and the Court-House, or on Martin Street between Dr. McKee's and B. F. Moore's residences. The above reward will be paid to any person by leaving the same at
sep 30-d2t* THIS OFFICE.